

## THE PRESBYTERIANS.

### The Synod Takes Up the Temperance Question.

#### TWO DAYS' PROCEEDINGS.

The morning's session of the Presbyterian synod, in session at the First Presbyterian church, Santa Fe, was devoted to the report of the committee on temperance, after several animated speeches on the subject had been delivered. The demand for strenuous efforts and legislation were emphasized, and the abolishing of the saloon in a number of the local communities of Arizona during the past year, was hailed with delight. The Rev. John Morley, chairman of the committee, spoke forcibly upon the subject.

Much business remains upon the docket, and the session continued yesterday. The ordination by the presbytery of Rio Grande of John Meeker took place Monday evening. The members of the other presbyteries witnessed the ordination.

The First Presbyterian church was filled Sunday morning, the Sabbath school taking the capacity of the building. Rev. Curry H. Love of Clifton, Ariz., addressed the scholars upon the practical and great value of the Sabbath school teaching. Many look upon the school as simply a formless way for their children to spend the hour, when the benefits small compared with the common school education. But the qualities of truthfulness, honor, obedience, reverence and spiritual graces are of vaster concern than learning how to subtract numbers, to spell words correctly or to construct a grammatical form. It is necessary to get the best and to make the most of the Sabbath school instruction if one would be well fitted for life's duties and responsibilities.

The pulpit of the Presbyterian church was occupied by Rev. J. W. Kirk of Philadelphia, at the morning services. The story of experiences and labors in Alaska which this returned missionary narrated was told with remarkable effect. The frontier conditions, and the rough surroundings which Rev. and Mrs. Kirk had encountered, their tact and sympathetic approach to the miners, the working of the leaven of the gospel as in song, picture and story, the message of redemption was told all reminded of the sketches in "Black Rock" and the "Sky Pilot." The grit and grace required for missionary service could not have been more forcibly impressed upon the congregation. Even when the story of privations and of the death of the missionary's faithful wife were told, harrowing details and the painful effect of listening to the words of personal affliction were combined with the appreciation of the consecration required for effective service and the need of wholly devoted laborers.

At the Methodist Episcopal church Major George Hilton preached from the text, "Make Straight the Path of the Lord." In the afternoon services were held at the penitentiary by Major Hilton, Rev. Mathias Mattleson of Socorro, and Rev. Moffatt of Tucson, Ariz., also an open air service was conducted on the city plaza led by the Rev. Lapsley A. McAfee of Phoenix, Ariz., Dr. C. E. Lukens of Roswell and other members of the synod. Several speakers visited the Indian training school and addressed the pupils.

The culminating meeting of the day was a missionary service in the evening. Rev. Henry C. Thompson, D. D., of Albuquerque, spoke on home missions and Rev. Dr. C. E. Lukens upon the work in foreign lands. Major Hilton as the representative of the general assembly's evangelist committee spoke from the parable of the Talents, dwelling upon the thought of the present day call to the church to devote every talent small as well as great, Stewardship, returning to God of the loan committed to men, was pressed home with illustration, entreaty and stern rebuke for the unfaithfulness of large numbers of professors of the faith. An unbroken front, solid ranks must be presented if the captain of salvation can lead forward to victory. A tribute was paid to the Presbyterian church as being in the vanguard today in evangelistic effort. The strength and heroism required in soldiers upon the skirmish line was forcibly described, and the hearers needed not to be reminded that the major knew the life of which he spoke. The closing appeal, to every man and woman, every boy and girl to consecrate his life and service to the master led a deep impression upon the congregation. Rev. R. M. Craig presided at the meeting and offered a fervent prayer after the addresses.

The proceedings of Saturday opened with devotion led by Rev. W. C. Buell of Taos. The moderator, the Rev. Gabino Rendon then took the chair and constituted the business session with prayer. The docket included various reports of the officers of the synod and prominent committees. The important items which elicited interest and discussion were the Spanish publication "La Aurora" and the admirable full reports on foreign missions and the board of Sabbath school work. The editor of "La Aurora," the Rev. Henry C. Thompson, D. D., presented his resignation, that the whole question of Spanish publication might be placed in a new and permanent form. The matter was referred to a special committee consisting of the Revs. Norman Skinner, C. H. Love, R. M. Craig, Gabino Rendon and C. E. Lukens. The report of this committee and its discussion was made a special order of business for Monday.

At 3 o'clock the report of the same mission committee was presented and the synodical missionary, Rev. R. M. Craig, gave his comprehensive annual summary of the year's program in churches and schools, and of his personal labors as the general missionary for New Mexico and Arizona. The

home mission board in New York City sent greeting and a message emphasizing the following special features of the forward movement in the United States: evangelization among the ten million foreign born population, new work in our island possessions, and missionary advance in the great southwest.

Sixty-five organized churches are embraced within the synod. The membership numbers 4,446, and the baptized children of the church. Contributions from the congregations to all causes aggregate \$56,400. Few new churches have been organized during the year, and 659 members have been added to the rolls. The board of home missions has contributed over \$75,000 to the missionary and educational work in the two territories.

The faithful and arduous labors of Rev. R. M. Craig were recognized and he was unanimously re-elected to the office which he has occupied for six successive years. His services during the past two years have included the traveling of 20,000 miles, and the delivering of 122 sermons and addresses. The educational work in the two territories includes three boarding schools which have more applicants for admission than the accommodations will allow, and twenty-six day schools in which sixty-one teachers are engaged in most self-sacrificing labors.

The reception to the members of the synod at the Allison training school on Saturday evening was a delightful occasion. Miss M. Bertha Leaningham, assisted by the teachers of the school and many of the Presbyterians of the city welcomed the ministers and elders in attendance upon the synod with gracious hospitality and provided a musical program and refreshments which were greatly enjoyed. It was the first visit of many of the commissioners to the school, and the appointments of the building and the course of training were of special interest.

The Synod Adjourns. The synod of New Mexico of the Presbyterian church at its session Monday afternoon discussed the employment of an evangelist for New Mexico, a Presbyterian missionary for Arizona. It was decided to leave the whole matter of employing evangelists to the several presbyteries.

The conduct of "La Aurora," the Spanish paper published in the interest of the Mexican people was referred to a committee consisting of the Revs. Norman Skinner, T. C. Moffatt, Gabino Rendon, R. M. Craig and W. Hayes Moore.

At the evening service Rev. John Meeker of Portales, was ordained to the ministry, Rev. Dr. C. E. Lukens preaching a sermon, and Rev. Benjamin Meeker delivered the charge to the newly ordained young man.

The Lord's supper was celebrated by Rev. Gabino Rendon, Rev. J. W. Kirk and Rev. C. H. Love, participating.

The synod then adjourned to meet in Albuquerque next October, when the fifteenth anniversary of the organization will be observed.

#### ASSAYS \$1,377.20 A TON.

##### Mine Is Owned by El Paso Men in Gold Gulch.

The local capitalists, who invested in Gold Gulch have reaped a great reward. Assays were made of the ore at the bottom of the shaft of the Pacifolus mine and a value of \$1,377.20 was found.

A day or two ago the ore taken out of the dump was assayed and found to indicate a strike, and this later assay is taken as an indication of what is to be found in the mine proper.

O. H. Baum returned to the city yesterday from the mine and from the Gold Gulch district. He reported that many new comers were putting in an appearance each day, but the field was all occupied and none was willing to part with their holdings. In the mine in which the El Paso men are interested, he said a steam hoist, a boiler and pumping plant had been erected and during the coming week they expected to make a shipment of ore to the smelter here.

The members of the local company which has been formed are O. H. Baum, president; John Ashcroft, L. C. Ryan, J. S. Aiken, J. S. Dodge, George Gibbons, W. G. Roe, E. L. Hawes and I. B. Stone.—El Paso Times.

##### Conducted Themselves Nicely.

Professor Clinton J. Crandall, superintendent of the United States Industrial Indian school in Santa Fe, returned last Friday from Taos, where he spent the past week looking after affairs connected with the public at that point and also watching the conduct of the Jicarilla Apaches who were there in attendance on the feast of San Geronimo. He was accompanied by Deputy United States Marshal Fred Porroff of Albuquerque, who was instructed to keep order among the Indians. The Jicarilla Apaches found this out at once and with a few exceptions behaved themselves well. Several, however, took too much liberty with King Barleycorn and were promptly arrested to convince them that the United States authorities did not propose to have any trouble or turmoil at the gathering. Upon the whole everything passed off very pleasantly and satisfactorily.

#### REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

People who play to the galleries pay in the pit.

Politics makes strange bedfellows and marriage estranges ones.

A man is almost as anxious to have a son as a woman is to have a husband.

A woman never gets too old to think it is dangerous for her to travel alone for fear men might speak to her.

The nice thing about a red headed girl is that she never pretends it changed to that color after she was 12 years old.

The general condition of things about the shops are encouraging. Everything and everybody are working harmoniously and the work on all engines are well pleased as to the manner the shop work is being handled.

## IRRIGATION LETTER.

### Another Important Contribution on the Subject by Wm. E. Smythe.

#### GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION THE CHEAPEST

Some of the opponents of national irrigation, who would like to see all the resources of the west reserved for speculation, are asserting that the work which the government has undertaken might be performed more economically by private enterprises. The claim is utterly untenable, and for reasons which are obvious upon the slightest consideration.

To begin with there is scarcely a place where important irrigation work may be done without acquiring a considerable amount of private property as the foundation. Rights of way, reservoir sites and, sometimes, prior appropriations in the water supply, must be purchased in order to clear the way for a comprehensive undertaking.

It often happens that such properties have been held for years with a view of selling at high prices when the time for development shall arrive. The private promoter who has selected his field of operations is easily subject to a "hold up." He is dealing with but a single proposition. He must have these privileges, or abandon his enterprise.

The government is in a very different situation. The irrigation law charges the secretary of the interior with the duty of investigating opportunities for reclaiming in sixteen states and territories, in each of which there are many chances for the profitable expenditure of funds at his disposal. When his experts have determined what is a reasonable price for the property needed in a given locality, he is in a position to say "Take it or leave it." And everybody understands that he means business.

The declaration of his proposition means simply that his field of operations will be instantly transferred elsewhere. He has nothing at stake in the matter. If one locality does not want the help of Uncle Sam, then there are fifty others that do. He can, of course, proceed by condemnation to acquire the property and have the case tried in a community which is quite certain to treat him fairly, but his strong card is the fact that the demand for government aid far exceeds the supply and that he may, therefore, always make far better terms than private parties could hope to do, thus effecting a considerable saving in the initial cost of the work.

But this advantage is far less important than the one which the government enjoys on the financial side. It is notoriously difficult to finance private irrigation enterprises nowadays. It is never done except upon the promise of enormous profits. Examine the average promoter's prospectus, and you will find that the proposition runs about like this:

The land is worthless without water. The company controls the only possible source of supply. When this is developed, the land will instantly be worth from \$25 to \$50 per acre unimproved, or twice as much after improvement. It will cost only \$5 to \$10 per acre to bring land and water together. The government price of the land is \$1.25 per acre. The difference between the cost of land and water and the value of these elements when they have been united is "profit." And the prospectus usually figures that this will range all the way from 100 to 500 per cent. Usually these alluring figures are still further inflated by the suggestion that the company can obtain plenty of dry land itself at government figures and hold it for speculation.

But the glittering prospectus is not yet done with the homeseeker who forms the basis of all these cheerful expectations. It will be noted that he is to practically put the system at several times what it cost, but he is to own it afterwards? Decidedly not. The company still owns it and collects an annual rental for the use of the water to pay dividends—on what? On a purely fictitious capitalization—stocks and bonds which represent no investment except the cost of paper and ink.

This is the way private enterprise builds irrigation works in the west. And the opponents of national irrigation say it is cheaper than government enterprise. Cheaper for whom?

It is certainly not cheaper for the man who wants to get a home on the land. Even if the glittering expectations of profit are never realized, exorbitant interest must be paid for the use of the construction fund. Men do not send their money into new countries on ordinary terms. They demand a part of the fabulous profit which their capital is expected to create.

It is cheaper for the people of the United States—for industrial interests of every description whose prosperity is to be enhanced by the opening and settlement of a mighty empire in which millions of men will ultimately make their homes?

No, no! Nothing could be more costly to the people of the United States than to leave the development of their public domain to promoters and speculators, and to have the home seeker burdened with the obligation to pay impossible profits to those who have made a monopoly of the water supply. The prosperity of all means the prosperity of each.

Private enterprise has had its inning in connection with the irrigation industry of the west. And it has failed—failed utterly and miserably, leaving a trail of disappointed investors and broken hearted settlers. Now let the government go forward with its great plan of creating comprehensive works and turning them over to the people at actual cost. Uncle Sam has the cheapest money and employs the best talent in every direction. No private corporation can compete with him in

laying the foundation for civilization on these valleys of the west.

But one thing Uncle Sam must not fail to do in order to realize his expectations. He must save the public property before it is everlastingly too late—before the timber-crooked water-sheds and the fertile agricultural valleys are all absorbed by the land grabbers. He must repeal the laws that make possible this nameless outrage upon the country and its people.

WILLIAM E. SMYTHE

#### An Old Timer.

After fifty years of service the oldest locomotive in the south and most probably in the United States, that has just been retired from further service, and the officials of the line, owning the engine, think so much of it that instead of having it consigned to the scrap heap, which it almost invariably the end of all locomotives, they will have it taken care of and preserved as a memento of the early days of the line, says the El Paso Times.

The engine is the No. 1, which for several years has been in service on the El Paso & Southwestern (formerly known as the Arizona & Southwestern when the road only ran between Bisbee and Benson).

This engine, which has just been retired from service and is now at Douglas, is good for a good many years of service yet with repairs of the ordinary wear and tear, but it is entirely too small to handle any of the trains on that line.

It was first constructed in 1853 by the Burnham William Locomotive works of Philadelphia and after seeing service on many of the eastern roads, was finally purchased by the Arizona & Southwestern line, and has been in actual service on that line for a good many years.

During the time of the Civil war it is said that this engine figured prominently on eastern lines for the handling of troops for the federal government, and if it could speak it would be able to tell very many interesting stories. In comparing this engine with the modern mogul or prairie type engine, a very interesting difference is shown.

#### LETTER LIST.

Remaining in the post office at Albuquerque, N. M., October 3, 1903.

Persons calling for or sending to these letters please state where they have been receiving mail, &c., mention date of advertising.

Free delivery of letters at the residence of addressee may be secured by observing the following rules:

Direct letters plainly to street number.

Give writer's name, and request answer to be directed accordingly.

Advertised matter is previously held one week awaiting delivery.

Advertised matter is held two weeks before it goes to the dead letter office at Washington, D. C.

#### Ladies' List.

Baca, Mrs. Louis Legate, Vinita Browne, Bell Lubig, Mrs. M. Crossland, Mrs. J. D. Ortiz, Mrs. Mercedes Clements, Mrs. A. C. des Douching, Mrs. Wil Padilla, Isabel Ham, Mrs. M. Pazo, Mrs. Antonia Duso, Nellie Freeland, Mrs. W. Raff, Minnie J. F. (2) Ruesenark, Mrs. M. Goodridge, Mrs. W. Garduna, Lola Sector, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Flossie Turista, Mrs. Catherine Hall, Mrs. Chas. Johnson, Mrs. W. S. Webster, Mildred Jurgens, Dora Wilson, Mrs. Lizzie Kelley, Mrs. Ed Wheeler, Mrs. Ethel Lucero, Josephine G. M. Lewis, Mrs. Jessie Weber, Anna D.

#### Men's List.

Albuquerque Dairy Co. Lloyd, L. L. Abelschlag, Wm. Lueero, Andres Beck, G. E. Miller, N. B. Baker, Ben F. McKinney, Julius Brant, Chas. McClaine, John Chairman of the—Mares, Epifanio Chavez, Pio McClure, Alex. Crow, J. G. McDowell, C. F. Cason, Geo. W. Montoya, Roberto Crawford, Dennis Nagle, Mr. W. Contreras, Ambrose Nelson, Bill O'Leary, Julian Prudden, Dr. J. M. Davis, Jno. W. chell Dreyfus G. G. or S. S. Provencher, Jos. Finlay, F. J. Puckett, T. E. Garcia, Natividad Propper, J. E. Gould, Winston E. Parks, B. M. Giavannoli, Stefano Reed, George Ruiz, Esteban Garcia, Jose Sena, Jose Montarabes Hansen, O. A. Stapleton, Fred Healey, Paul Saunders, F. B. Harkness, M. L. Sparks, Bert Hipkins, James Stewart, A. L. Holt, George Taylor, Tom Haas, Fred Turner, J. T. Harman, First st. Varella, S. V. Jenkins, R. T. Van Soeste, Peter Van Antwerp, J. D. Joyce, E. P. Vigil, Francisco Kuhn, Jena Warren, J. W. Lyon, L. L. Yates, Ed R. W. HOPKINS, Postmaster

#### BOTH LEGS OFF.

Sad Fate to a Young Boy of Trinidad, Colorado.

Willie Johnson, aged 7 years, who lives with his mother in Trinidad, was run over by a switch engine in the Santa Fe railroad yards at that place on October 5, and so frightfully mangled that his recovery is doubtful. The child was removed to the hospital, where both legs were amputated. The little fellow is resting easy, but his condition is serious.

Willie, with his mother, was on his way to the Santa Fe freight depot, and stepping from one track to another did not see the switch engine approaching. No blame is attached to any one for the accident.

F. P. Barnes, master mechanic of the El Paso & Northeastern at El Paso, has gone to Dallas on business. The El Paso & Northeastern system has just completed two large snow plows for use this winter if needed.

## THE LUMBERTON TRAGEDY.

### The Eccentric Englishman Who Committed Murder and Suicide.

#### A NIGHT'S CAROUSAL.

The Citizen, in its issue of Monday, printed the Associated Press account of the awful tragedy enacted at Lumberton, this territory. A special dispatch to the Denver Republican gives the following particulars.

Lumberton, N. M., Oct. 5.—(Special.)—After a night's carousal, A. P. Coape, known as "Lord" Coape, said to have been a wealthy Englishman, returned to his home yesterday morning and shot and killed his wife's sister, then his wife and himself. The three victims of the tragedy were buried here this afternoon, and with them a mystery that has been the gossip of northern New Mexico for several years.

Coape was about 45 years of age. The sister in law whom he killed was 22, a handsome Mexican girl, daughter of the Hernandez family of Tierra Amarilla. His wife was a few years older than her sister. Jealousy is believed to have been the cause of the murder Mrs. Coape, it is said, was jealous of her younger sister, and since Miss Hernandez made her home in the Coape household, the wife, so neighbors say, made life at time unbearable.

Coape went to the saloon at 4 o'clock yesterday morning and took his revolver and shotgun, offering no explanation to Frank Graves, the bartender, who later went to the house and was first to discover the three persons dead.

There are many stories as to why Coape left his home in England more than a score of years ago. None of these is authenticated, but the most generally was that it was at the insistence of his parents, a wealthy and aristocratic family. Ever since he lived in northern New Mexico he received a regular allowance from home, and always had plenty of money. He conducted a saloon at Lumberton and a store at Largo, San Juan county, New Mexico, seemingly for the purpose of having his time and attention occupied.

Coape was an inveterate gambler, and it is said at Santa Fe that since he first came there in 1884 he lost fully \$100,000 in the gambling houses. At one time it is said he "went through" \$15,000 in two weeks.

Before coming to New Mexico Coape lived for a few years in Texas, where it is said he left an estate. He married at Santa Fe and his wife committed suicide at Lumberton ten years ago. His second wife, who was Senator Willie Hernandez, he married seven years ago. She is said to have attempted once to commit suicide.

Coape's pastime was hunting and trapping, and in early days he used to take great loads of furs to Santa Fe market. A few weeks ago he was indicted for selling liquor to the Indians. Little was known about his affairs and he was considered eccentric in the extreme.

#### PUBLIC LANDS BOARD.

Regular Monthly Meeting Was Held at the Capitol Building.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of public lands was held in the office of the territorial land commissioner, Santa Fe, on Monday. The contract for refurnishing the Santa Fe postoffice was awarded to the Pacific Postoffice Equipment company of San Francisco, the firm's bid of \$2,350 being the lowest submitted.

The board also passed on a number of applications to lease public lands, and cancelled two leases.

#### LIKE A CIRCUS TRAIN.

New Way for Loading Cattle Cars Patented by a Frisco Man.

W. E. Preston of the Frisco line has completed a plan and patented it by which the loading of cattle cars is made easier by the cutting out of the usual switchings, at present the greatest nuisance that exists.

"The plan of the new car," Mr. Preston said to some inquiries, "is a very simple contrivance of an end construction whereby continuous cars may be opened into each other with an apron which drops over the space between the end sills. In this way the cattle entering the one car placed on the chute are made to pass forward along the whole train without trouble and delay such as exists now. In case of accidents on the road the stock may be transferred directly into another car by merely coupling them together without the need of taking the cars to pen chutes."

Mr. Preston is connected with the freight department of the Frisco line. He has in the last few years invented a number of devices that have been adopted and this one seems to meet with favor from all the experts who have seen the model work which he has set up at St. Louis.

#### SANTA FE IN LINE

Will Use the Interchangeable Train Ticket System.

The Santa Fe, Wabash and several smaller roads have become parties to the new interchangeable train ticket agreement, and the Missouri Pacific probably will join within a few days. The Rock Island alone stands out against a ticket that conductors may honor and will continue the interchangeable mileage credit system, which it asserts has been instrumental in preventing the manipulation of tickets. The other roads are determined to put the new ticket into effect at once.

Dr. D. B. Kidd, formerly of Mohave county and at one time a saloon keeper at Stockton Hill and Gold Road, was asphyxiated by powder gas at a mine near Clifton, about two weeks ago, and, although taken from the mine and resuscitated, died two days

later. He was working in a shaft on a contract and having fired a round of holes went down to connect the suction hose with the pump, when he was overcome by gas. His partner removed him from the shaft and in a short time he recovered and went into the mine to work. He became ill and was taken to the surface and a physician called. He became gradually worse and died two days after. He was a medical graduate, but did not practice.

#### DAMAGE SUIT INDUSTRY.

Railroad Official Complains Bitterly of Conditions in Texas.

Damage suits against railroads in Texas are increasing at a rate alarming to the railroads. In the last ten years they have multiplied tenfold, and suits pending in that state July 1 last aggregated \$3,000 per mile of road within the state.

Should all these claims be recovered it would simply be ruinous to the roads.

In discussing this matter C. H. Markham, vice president of the Southern Pacific, in charge of the Texas lines of that system, said:

"In 1893 the railroads of Texas paid out on account of personal injuries \$295,000; in 1903, ten years later, \$1,765,000. If the same ratio of increase is maintained by 1913 the amount paid will have increased to \$10,000,000, and at the rate suits are being instituted there is no reason to look for any other result. I would also like to call the attention of shippers to the following figures:

"On July 1 there were pending against the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio, Texas & New Orleans and Houston & Texas Central roads suits for personal injuries aggregating in round figures \$6,000,000, or \$5,000 per mile of road owned.

"Great has been the railroad development in this state within the last ten years, greater far has been the proportionate growth of the damage suit industry. Of course, if you talk to a damage lawyer he will tell you that claims are forced into the courts because the railroads will not voluntarily make reasonable settlements in cases of personal injuries. The very life of his business depends upon his making claimants believe this, but it would be an easy matter to demonstrate to any unprejudiced mind that this is not true.

"Railroad managers and their legal advisers are well aware that independent of the justice of pursuing such course it is good policy to promptly settle all honest and just claims, giving the claimant the benefit of every reasonable doubt as to the fact touching the cause of the accident, as well as the extent of the injury, inasmuch as apart from the evident disposition of the juries to allow their sympathies to run away with their judgment, litigation is necessarily very expensive to railroad companies.

"There is, however, a class of claims that cannot be settled without litigation, and for the most part these are frauds, pure and simple; cases in which either the alleged cause of the accident or the extent of the injury or both, are manufactured out of the whole cloth. I have in mind numerous cases which have already been disposed of, as well as some now pending, in which parties immediately after having sustained an injury, and before having had time for reflection and an opportunity to take legal advice, told a perfectly straightforward, consistent story, wholly exonerating the railroad company from any blame or fault causing the injury, and yet these same parties have later resorted to the courts, and the facts of the accident as disclosed by the allegations contained in the petitions filed by their lawyers, sustained later by their testimony on the stand, were so dissimilar to their original version that no man could recognize the case as the same. Such cases are not infrequent."

#### WILL USE X-RAYS.

Dr. Poppewell to Employ the Same on St. Michael's College Student.

Dr. Poppewell last evening employed the X-rays in reducing a compound fracture of the ankle in the case of Ernest Belacosa, a student at St. Michael's college.

During a game of base ball last Friday afternoon, a fellow student jumped on the young man's right ankle, which resulted in the fracture of both of the bones. Dr. Poppewell is confident that the use of the X-ray machine will result in his successfully reducing the fracture, after which he will place the foot in a plaster cast.

#### Dead at Kankakee, Ill.

Hon. H. R. Hanna, of Kankakee, Ill., father of I. B. Hanna, the superintendent of forest reserves, died after suffering a stroke of apoplexy. The deceased was well known in Santa Fe, having visited his son two years ago. He is survived by two married daughters, one of whom lives at Kankakee, and the other at Paterson, N. J. He was an honored and respected citizen of Kankakee, and a retired merchant, being 70 years of age.

#### Visited Indian School.

Brother Butolph, president of St. Michael's college, accompanied by Brother Gregory, who is superintendent of a school of 1,100 pupils in Burma, India, visited the United States Industrial Indian school yesterday for the purpose of studying the methods in vogue at the institution under Superintendent C. J. Crandall's administration. It was Brother Butolph's first visit to the institution in ten years, and he was accorded a most hearty welcome by Superintendent Crandall and his wife.—New Mexican.

According to Ernest Hall, who came down from Wickenburg Wednesday night, says the Arizona Gazette, the mines in that section are showing up wonderfully well, and more men are being put to work on old properties as well as new ones. Considerable dry washing has been done here, but on account of the rains operations were stopped for a while. The Haysays has been booming for several days.

## DISTRICT COURT.

### Robbery Case Trial—Fire Bug—Montoya Pleads Guilty.

#### JEWELRY THIEF ON TRIAL.

The afternoon session of the court was occupied in the trial of J. R. Williams, charged jointly with one, J. Dolan, with robbery from the person of one Charley White last spring. The case was made by the territory was to the effect that the defendants were seen late at night "frisking" their victim on an open lot back of the Lindell hotel, and subsequently offering a watch for sale in the Redlight saloon which the territory attempted to show was the property of the man, White. Dolan pleaded guilty and on the trial of Williams, the territory failed to prove several of the elements necessary to convict the defendant and the jury by direction of the court returned a verdict of not guilty. Mr. Wilkinson appeared for the defendant.

The first important matter before the court this morning, was the entering of a plea of guilty by Jose Montoya, alias fire-bug, to the indictment charging him with arson. The specific offense was the attempt to make a bon-fire of O. W. Strong's Sons property on Second street. The appearance of defendant leaves slight doubt in the mind of a layman as to whether he has a full set of screws in his head. The court on accepting the plea asked him if he understood that he was admitting the fact that he had set the fire as alleged. He admitted his guilt and on being asked how many frills he had set, he stated only one on which he was caught in the act. When asked why he did it; he stated he was lighting a cigarette and threw the burning paper away which caused the fire. The court did not pass sentence this morning.

The case of the Territory vs. Major Toni (a gentleman of color) charged with having relieved Lillian Williams, an erstwhile denizen of the red light district, of all her jewels and some of her money to the tune of \$300, was tried this morning. It seems there was a misunderstanding as to the purpose of Major's engagement. Lillian believing it was to clean house and major thinking it was to adorn himself with jewelry preparatory to a hasty visit to Raton, where he made the acquaintance of Deputy Sheriff Newcomer, to whom he underwent his troubled mind. A week later in the Bernillo county jail, Major put his hand in his sock and said presto and produced the \$180 salary, and the balance of the property passed to a friend of his named Russell for the consideration of \$200 cash. The defendant did not testify on his own behalf, and Mr. Staab, his attorney, prayed and was allowed an appeal to the supreme court and in the meantime Major is dining at public expense.

#### TO END IN MATRIMONY.

Man From San Pablo Beats Jesuita Mora, Pays a Fine, and Announces His Engagement.

It isn't often that a brutal beating given by a man to a woman is the forerunner